IMMENSE STOCK

WINTER CLOTHING, &C.

GREAT REDUCTION! We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for Men and Boys, at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire Stock in the pres Stand, bring what it may. This presents a GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LANGEST STOCK of Max's and Bors' CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS in the city, AF EXTREMULY LOW PRICES.

Davids, Hupson & Co. Nos. 258, 259 and 269 Broadway.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH agree on one point, and that is that KNOX, north-west corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., makes the only HAT fit for a gentleman. There is a peculiarity of style, finish, and elegance about his manufactures which slways commends them to an artistic and cultivated taste. Observe a bandsome man on Broadway, and be will be sure to wear a KNOX

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS, at

FURS, FURS, FURS, at Wholesale prices

CHILDREN'S FURS retailed at Wholesale prices.

MINK, MINK, MINK, MINK FURS, retailed at

FALL AND WINTER. FAIL AND WINTER.

For the best out, best made, best fitting, fashionable, tasty, and the largest assortment of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING, FURTHER GOTHER, and CHINERE CLOTHING, and at prices less than at any other catabilishment, go to.

The largest store in the city.

No. 70 and 72 Bowley.

The largest store in the city.

MURRAY-STREET FIRE.

Monra. A. S. Marvin & Co., (Successors to Steams & Marvin).

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We cheerfully add out testimony to the value of your FirstProof Salamanders Saves, as our books and papers of every
description were all Free-Birker in one of them during the intense hire of last night. Indeed, the contents of the Sale are all
that we have left of our former business, and of course we can
hardly estimate at present the value it has been to us.

Our Safe stood in the hottest piace in the building, and fell
through to the first floor, where we recovered it.

E. Stone & Co.,
No. 29 Murray-st., New-York.

STILL ANOTHER.

Messix. Hook, Skinner & Co. also had she of our Safes, which
preserved all its contents perfectly, a certificate from whom will
be published.

rbed as in bilished. bi tests speak for themselves. A. S. Maxvix & Co., No. 335 Broudway, New York. No. 57 Gravier st., New Orleans.

PARKER SEWING-MACHINE.

PIRST CLASS BUTHLE THERAD.

Rapid and Doiseless. Under patent of Howe. Grover & Buker.

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havefer sale Rual Gold Jaweller and English Strending Streamware 2 per cent less than any other house in the city.
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THE CHARLES PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S NEW SALOON, No. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and satemen, at all hours of the day and evening.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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Cure Cough, Cold, Houseness, influences, any feritation or Soreness of the Throat, indisers the Hacktion Cough in Consumption, Bronchitte, Asthmad, and Cottarth, Clear and give strength
to the mose of

PERLIC SPARIABLE AND SINUERS.

Four are weare of the importance of checking a Cough or
"Common Cold" in first stage; that which in the beginning
would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the
Lungs. "Brown's Evanchial Treshes" containing demicant in
gradients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

Thosas (for which the "Tro-

"That trouble in my Throat (for which the "Tro-ches" are a specific), having made me often a mere N. P. Willis.
I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPRAKER."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoans.

"Rev. Hasher Ward Bracham.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Astinaa."

Rev. A. C. Begurston.

"Contain no Opium or anything Injurious."

Dr. A. A. Hayns.

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Dr. G. F. Bigniow, BROWN's Beneficial is BRONGUITIS."
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"I have proved them excellent for Whoovis TROCHES Rev. H. W. WARREN, BROWN's

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering TROCHBE. Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, BROWN'S EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and irrits to of the Throat. So common with SPEAKERS and TROOMS

Professor M. STACY JOHNSON, Buows's Taconas Tescher of Music, Southern Female College.

Buown's "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hourseness. From their past Taconas. In the past they will be of permanent savantage to

Rev. E. Rowlet, A. M.,
President of Athen's College, Tenn.,
Sold by all Druggists at Twanti-Pitz Cants A
Box.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preser and Restoring the Hair. Ludies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED GOODS Ac., at a great reduction for cash.

We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those wish to buy. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Not. 488, 490 and 438 Broadway, cor. Broome-et.

CATARACT WASHING-MACHINE.

The best ever invented.
No RUBBING and No Wass.
SULLIVAN & HYATT, No. 494 Broadway. CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE, &c.

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WHITE'S PATRIT LEVER TRUSS.
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WHITE'S PATRIT LEVER SUPPORTER.
Are made upon a new principle.
GERGURT & Co., Soie Proprietors, No. 25 Bond-at.

ADAMS'S EXPRESS COMPANY make collections DERBY'S COMBINATION BANK LOCK.

The strongest, simplest, and most durable Lock in the world.

The strongest, simplest, and most durable Lock in the world.

It can be thoroughly and satisfactorily explained to any one in fifteen minutes.

A. Marvin & Co., Sois Manufacturers, Ro. 355 Broadway, cor. Worths-th., N. Y. Bernelan and First-Proof Sarus. (Wilder's Patent.)

Of all class and patterns, constantly on hand and for sale on the most faverable torus.

A. S. M. & Co.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justify the sale of Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important im-Discussional Company's Sewing Machines, win important im-provements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these Machines for family use and manufactures, in the same range of Purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them.

Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

House Furnishing Goods

Our usual Southern Sales having in a great measure been stop-ped by reason of the present political troubles we are prepared to \$100,000 WORTH OF CHINA, GLASS WARR, SILVER PLATED GOODS,

GHANDELIERS,
BROWESS, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS. Those "Complete Sets." 237 pieces of French China and Rich Complete Sets." 237 pieces of French China and Rich Cod and Engraved Class Ware are still further reduced to \$45.

We britis an immediate examination of our goods and prices.

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Nos. 468, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Owners of horses will find Dr. Tobias's Linimany, in pint bottles at 50 cts. superior to snything else for cur-ing coile, swellings, galls, bruises, lumps, &c. Soid by all the storekoepers and druggists. Bepot No. 56 Courtlandt-st, N. Y. STIMULANTS.

The Louisville Journal beautifully says: "There are times when the pulse lies low in the bosom, and bests slow in the veins; when the spirit sleeps the sleep, apparently, that knows no waking, in its house of clay, and the window-shutters are d, and the door is hung with the invisible crape of melan choly; when we wish the golden sunshine pitchy blackness, and are very willing to 'fancy clouds where no clouds be.' This is a state of sickness when physic may be thrown to the dogs, for we will have none of it. What shall raise the sleeping Lazarus What shall make the heart beat music again, and the pulses dance to it through all the myriad thronged halls in our house of life What shall make the sun kiss the eastern hills again for us with all his old awaking gladness, and the night overflow with ' moon light, music, love, and flowers ? Love itself is the great stimu ant—the most intoxicating of all—and performs all these mira cles; but it is a mirucle itself, and is not at the drug store, what ever they say. The counterfeit is in the market, but the winged

god is not a money-changer, we assure you.

Men have tried many things, but still they ask for stimulants The stimulants we use, but require the use of more. Men try to drown the floating dead of their own souls in the wine-cup, but the corpses will rise. We see their faces in the bubbles. The intoxication of drink sets the world whirling again, and the pulses playing wildest music, and the thoughts galloping; but the fast clock runs down sooner, and the unnatural stimulation only leaves the house it fills with wildest reveiry, more silent,

more sad, more deserted, more dead. There is only one stimulant that never falls, and yet never ntoxicates. It is Lactonau, the great medicine of the ag Sold at No. 4 Union-square, No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery and at Campbell's, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st., N. Y. Lacro Nan has raised men from the grave. Lacronan has saved men from a drunkard's doom, and is a sure remedy for intemperance Lagronau puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart may be—into which the skylark Happiness always goes singing."

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

SPERRY & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Rehable, harmless instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barciny Sold and applied at BATCHELOR's Wig Factory, 16 Bond at We cannot speak too highly of the virtues of Holloway's Pills and Olympians for their speedy cure Coughs and Colds. Our experience of their efficacy satisfies that no better preparation exists.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bottle."—[Tribune. For Sale Everywitzer.

Manufactured by H. C. Spalnish & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st. Post-Office address, Boz No. 3,600.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-Business letters should in an case.
YORK TRIBUNE.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in TO-DAY, Tuesday.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Canada, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon at 14 and 24 o'clock.

We learn by telegraph from Albany that the State Canvassers, after declaring the result on Presidential Electors, adjourned yesterday to meet again on the 7th of December, to canvass the State Ticket. No returns were received from either Sullivan or Orange County, so the canvass was completed and the result declared with these counties omitted. Adding the reported result from Orange and Sullivan, the vote of the State foots up as follows:

Lincoln Electors, (Bryant)......362,646 Fusion Electors, (Bronson)......312,510 Majority for Lincoln......50,136

Instead of making public the details of the Japanese swindle last night, as provided by Ald. Brady's resolution, Ald. Starr took occasion to indulge in a long tirade of personal abuse of those who, from a sense of public duty, have spoken of the conduct of the Common Council in this business as it deserved. We print, in another column, a few of the gems of his farrage. His resolution to have a public auditing of the bills next Monday was voted down. Ald, Brady then announced that he had moved for a public statement of the Japanese items, solely in order to satisfy some old fogies among his constituents. He was going to get the nomination that (last) night, and meant to be elected any way. Mr. Brady was nominated; but whether he will be elected or not is a question. The Board of Councilmen voted their Clerks \$250 each extra for Committee service, making a total of \$1,500. a piece of extravagance for which there was not the slightest warrant. The Clerks are well paid, and this "extra service" is all humbug.

A SUCCESTED COMPROMISE.

Aresolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the rendition of fugitive slaves; also, an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

From The Albany Econing Journal. Here is something tangible. It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated. South Carolina goes ahead without There it is not disunion for cause, but dis

Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the "States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove With a mutual desire to harmonize differ asspicious. With a mutual desire to harmonize differences, less suppose that, in place of a windictive Fugitive Slave law—a law epugnant to manhood and honor—one should be enacted which rms the Federal authorities with all needful power for its execuon together with a provision making Counties where fugitive tion, together with a provision making Countries where fugitive are rescued by violence, from officers who have them in charge liable for the value of the ilases to rescued.

And in regard to the other vexed question, viz.: the right of And in regard to the other vexed question, viz.: the right of going into the Territories with slaves, why not restore the Missouri Compromise line? That accured to the South all territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its "peculiar institution,"

Comments by The Tribune.

I. The very first point to be established, in our view, is this. The Free States will not be bullied. If they can be, we may as well give up the whole matter in controversy as half of it: for giving up half renders inevitable the surrender of the residue. We can make no new compromise that will be more binding or conclusive than that which secured the Admission of Missouri; yet that Compromise, which was effected by an almost unanimous vote of the South, was repudiated by a like vote within the next quarter of a century.

Now it seems to us that any parley with the Disunionists on our part-any talk of "negotia-"tions" while they talk only of arms-must be suicidal. What are we to negotiate about? Manifestly, the end of negotiations will be further concessions from our side; for negotiation is required only to placate the South. What are we to negotiate for ? Plainly, to avert the Southern storm-to draw the lightning from the Pro-Slavery cloud-to dissuade or withhold the Cotton States from Secession. We sadly feel that any negotiation at this juncture will be a virtual confession and retraction by the Free States-at all events, will be so represented to and understood by the South. Who ever heard of a "negotia-"tion" or "compromise" following a Pro-Slavery triumph? No one. Then why should any condonation be sought by those who have just won an Anti-Slavery triumph? We insist, then, that, before we talk of "negotiations" or a fresh "compromise," it shall be clearly stipu-

lated and settled that Lincoln and Hamlin are

the fairly chosen President and Vice-President of the entire Union, and that resistance to their lawful, constitutional authority is repudiation as well as as treason.

II. Any arrangement by which localities might be held responsible for fugitive slaves in the cases specified by The Journal, must be made by and with the States. Congress would have to assume the responsibility, and call on the offending States to reimburse the outlay; the States could collect it of counties or other lo calities as they should see fit. We, certainly should be glad to satisfy by a payment of money, any constructive or even supposed obligation to catch and return fugitive slaves. To this part of The Journal's programme then, we make no objection save to its timelinesss. We shall willingly do nothing that looks like bribing, or hiring, or wheedling any State or section to remain in the Union; for, if the Union is not mutually and generally beneficial, we do not want it perpetu-

III. The restoration of the Missouri line seems to us exceedingly objectionable on several grounds: 1. The North never agreed to run any such line. Seven-eighths of the Northern People, with their representatives in Congress, resisted any such partition, and were barely overborne by a sub stantially unanimous South, backed by a handful from the North. Should the North now propose or cordially accept a reëstablishment of that line, it would be evident that the sentiment of repugnance to Slavery Extension had lost ground among us during the last forty years. We trust that the fact is otherwise, and we would not have the fact contradicted by the record. With a Northern President, on the morrow of a great Free-State victory, we cannot consent to take lower ground than was taken by the Free States under a Virginia President, with Calhoun and Crawford in the Cabinent and Clay Speaker of the House. 2. We hold that the repudiation by the South of the Missouri Compact was, under the circumstances, an act of bad faith and wrong, and that to simply restore it would not be that "terror to evil-doers" that the equity of the case demands. 3. The South and her Northern allies ten years ago offered, and voted, not less than thrice, to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. Polk was then President; the Slave Power in the ascendant; Buchanan and Douglas both urging acquiescence; yet the Free States stood out. They would abide by the compromise of 1820, but they would not extend it from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. We cannot see why they should take lower ground now. 4. We cannot ignore the fact that a restoration of the Missouri line now would practically surrender Mexico and Central America to Slavery and would enormously stimulate the spirit of Fillibusterism. It would say to all the uneasy spirits of the South, "Seize Mexico, piece-meal, as you did in the seizure of Texas, and we guarantee you the unresisted establishment of Slavery therein." We could not assent to

For the reasons thus briefly indicated, we trust that the programme hastily outlined by The Journal will not be accepted by the North.

THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

The social, and especially the political institu tions of the United States, have, for the whole of the current century, been the subject is Europe, not merely of curious speculation, but of the deepest interest. We have been regarded as engaged in trying a great experiment, involving not merely the future fate and welfare of this Western continent, but the hopes and pros pects of the whole human race. Is it possible for a Government to be permanently maintained without privileged classes, without a standing army, and without either bereditary or selfappointed rulers? Is the democratic principle of equal rights, general suffrage, and government by a majority, capable of being carried into practical operation, and that, too, over a large extent

The more populous and wealthy the United States have become, and the higher the position to which they have risen in the scale of national importance, with the greater confidence has it been maintained, on the one hand, that our institutions rest on a solid and permanent basis, and on the other, that they are destitute of inherent strength and cohesion, and that the time of explosion and disruption is rapidly ap-

proaching. It cannot be doubted that the news of the present extraordinary position of affairs in the Southern States, consequent upon the result of the late Presidential election, will produce among the European advocates of democratic government and popular rights very serious alarms as to what is to become of us: while, among the advocates of monarchy and aristocracy, the threatened secession of the Cotton, if not of the entire body of the Slaveholding States, will be regarded as the first step toward the entire breakdown of our whole system of republican government.

It ought, however, to be borne in mind that the threatened disruption of the Union does not originate at all from the democratic element of our politics or social condition. It is the element of negro slavery, confined exclusively to a portion only, and that the smaller portion, of the States, that has given occasion to all the existing trouble. This element of negro slavery not only conflicts with the democratic idea by strip ping the negro population of all rights whatso ever; at the same time it paralyzes and degrades the great mass of the white population; so that, whatever may be the letter of constitutions and laws, it creates a narrow aristocracy, which, in the local affairs of the Slaveholding States, has everything its own way. Not content to rule at home, this slaveholding aristocracy now undertakes to dictate to the other States also, not merely their laws and their Presidential candidates, but even their opinions on questions of religion and morals, so far, at least, as the question of slaveholding is concerned. It is not the development of democratic ideas or institutions that has brought on the present difficulties; it is the collision which has taken place between democracy on the one hand, and this foreign element and doubly aristocratical institution of negro slavery on the other. Sappose it should turn out that, under these circum stances, the Slaveholding States should determine to separate from the Union. That might prove the incompatibility of Slavery with the wellworking of a Government based on democratic principles, but it would be very far from proving. er even indicating, the failure of our American experiment. Whatever happened to the Slave-

of republican government on democratic principles would still go on; nor is there anything in our past history or present position to induce serious misgivings as to the result.

It has often been urged that with the increase of wealth and population our existing popular system of government would become impracticable, and that a great class would arise, of mere laborers, destitute of property, to whom the right of suffrage could not be safely entrusted. Our experience thus far does not give any countenance to this view. Take the State of Massachusetts, for instance: With a constant increase in population and wealth, her institutions and government have conformed more and more to the democratic idea; nor does there seem any danger to her existing political institutions, even if that increase should continue indefinitely.

POLITICAL PREACHING IN CHARLES.

When that biggest of all legislative blunders, the Fugitive Slave act, received the votes of Congress and the signature of the President, those tender-hearted clergymen who preached and prayed against it were denounced in certain quarters, sanctified or unsanctified, as perverters of the Scriptures and as polluters of the pulpit. When that abiding nuisance, the Nebraska bill, was hatched by Mr. Douglas, and three thousand New-England clergymen-many of them as sound as nuts on the Paul and Onesimus question-protested against it, the indignant Senator from Illinois, in a moment of imprudence, which alone might have cost him the Presidency, so frightened by his gusty rage the sensitive Senator from Massachusetts that the Hon. Mr. Everett, forgetting that in the earlier stages of his career he had been the Rev. Mr. Everett, made but a feeble defense of black coats and white cravats. The penalty paid by Mr. Everett for this unfortunate absence of mind was his late nomination for the Vice-Presidency with the lame and impotent phenomena following that act of misguided affection. That singularly convenient phrase, "appropriate sphere," was at this time in many mouths, and parsons were warned to stick to legitimate topics, such as predestination, original sin, pedobaptism, plerophory of faith, and perseverance of the Saints. This caution, however, extended only to the clerical opponents of the mischievous measure. Those who admired it were graciously allowed to preach their pews into universal somnambui-, and to demonstrate the signal impiety of saying, even in a whisper, that Freedom is holy and Slavery satanic. If Liberty showed so much as the tip of her cap in the churches, recognized as such by The Journal of Commerce and The Observer, why Liberty had a heavy Hebrew dictionary thrown at her for her pains. Deep Dr. Lord, about this time, began to publish his little books, and to puzzle mankind, Shallow Dr. Adams, about this time, began to take south-side views and puzzle himself. Such gentlemen, in consideration of the public peril. were allowed to mention Slavery, always, however, in salutiferous connection with Abraham. Isaac, and Jacob; but we must confess that the weight of orthodox opinion was rather against even this. To be dumb, appeared to be the dearest Christian duty.

Considering all this, we are sorry to say, that in Charleston, South Carolina, political preaching has broken out badly. Upon the recent Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, the Reverend Christopher P. Gadsen, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Charleston, preached to the Palmetto Patriots from the following incendiary text:

Render therefore unto Cæsar (i. e. to the Em peror, and not to any black person of that name) the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." St. Matthew, xxii, 21. This sermon is printed in The Charleston Mercury. When we saw the text, we said to ourselves: The Reverend Christopher has made a capital 'selection, 'Render unto Cæsar' may, without stitution." We confess that we thought the Disunionists were about to catch a wholesome rib-roasting; whereas, so far as we notice, they came off without so much The Reverend Rector Gadsen seems

have taken for granted "the wrongs" South Carolina, the "invasion" of her rights, the precarious condition of her "public peace." What he is particularly afraid of is, that his dear flock, in tarring and feathering and banishing white men, in watching and restraining insurrectionary black men, in hoisting Palmetto banners, n drilling and in speech-making, will "b drawn away from the spiritual service of God. What he desires is a union of "patriotism and piety." What he particularly wishes is a revival of religion. "Would," says he, "that I could see my beloved State, while called, in the province of God, to protect her institutions and vindicate her rights, visited with a special outpouring of the spirit of God," &c., &c. Our readers know how such sentences always end. and the Rev. Christopher's re marks are after the regulation pattern. Gentlemen before com mitting treason are exhorted to pray. "The Pal-"metto Flag" and "The Banner of Christ." according to the Rector of St. Luke's, should wave side by side. Such a sermon we never read before. Prayer and powder and Palmetto flags, Bibles and bayonets, the sword of steel and the sword of the spirit are mixed in a kind of ecclesiastico-military bash, which must have been as bot as ginger in the mouth of the Rev. Christopher. It is very much as if a drill-sergeant should appear at morning parade with a surplice half concealing his uniform, and should emit the commands; "Eyes right! shoulder arms! 'draw bibles! ground arms! engage in prayer!"

If we had the Rev. Christopher P. Gadsen in a safe place, where we were sure that he would not, if worsted in the argument, send for some body to tar and feather us, we might wrestle with him. We might (having previously taken an opportunity of observing, upon excellent authority, that peace-makers are blessed) point out tohim the folly and the wickedness of a war foolshly and wickedly waged. We might say: Reverend Sir, you know all this as well as we do. Are you not ashamed of yourself, Rev. C. P. G. ! What would St. Augustine, if here, say to you? Or St. Gregory the Great? not to mention St. Cyril, St. Chrysostom, St. Athanasius? Was there ever such a Reverend Christopher ? Do you know what war is? War is misery, want, murder, rape, arson! Did you never read Dr. Watts's Birds 'in their little nests agree.' To be sure Dr. "Isaac Watts was a Dissenter, but it is a tolerholding States after this separation, in the broad " able little hymn for all that. Now any war is

" worst. Did you never rend about Cain and Abel, Mr. Gadsen !"

We do not know that this bomely remon strance would have any effect upon this reverend person. As he will probably be chaplain of some bully regiment, and be shot in the first action, we shall never probably grasp his manly hand and address, in this or any other way, his intelligent ear. But before he preaches any more sermons, we wish he would seriously consider whether treason and cold war are consistent with the teachings of the Bible or the canons of his Church.

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR

he thankful."

The Hon. Fernando Wood, in a Proclamation seconding the motion of Gov. Morgan that we celebrate Thursday of this week as a day of Annual Thanksgiving, volunteers the very gratuitous and rather impertinent remark that in my judgment, the country, either in its political comme tial, or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should

-We are sure that neither the eminent sagacity nor the fragrant picty of our incomparable Mayor is fairly exhibited in this passage Let us endeavor gently to remind him of a few things for which the people of our City should be, and we are sure many of them are, profoundly grateful. They are-

1. The election of a new President and Vice-President on the platform of the Declaration of Independence, in defiance of the desperate, frantic exertions of all who would place Money and Merchandise first, Man and his Rights a long way afterward.

2. The taking the rule of our State and Nation out of the hands of their grogshops, gambling-houses, and other haunts of lewdness and vice, and placing it under the control of those who gain their livelihood by means accordant with Virtue and the Common Weal.

3. The great progress which the cause of Lib erty and Human Rights has made during the year new closing, alike in the Old and the New

4. The moral certainty that the Hon. Isaiah Rynders will retire to the shades of private life early in March next, and that the African Slave-Trade will thereupon be very seriously crippled and kidnapping in our own City lose some strik ing facilities.

5. The strong probability that the Hon. Fernando Wood will rule over us as Mayor just one year longer, and that nothing can ever secure him another reelection. -If His Excellency had only stopped a mo

ment to consider, he surely must have realized that never had people greater political reasons for thanksgiving than have ours just at this time. So let us eat our roast turkey with grateful hearts, fervently praying God that future years may be as auspicious to Liberty and Good Government as 1860 has been.

WHAT SECESSION MEANS. The Herald's special Virginia correspondent

vrites from Richmond on the 24th as follows:

"The best informed men in this section-among whom I class me of our wisest representatives in Congress-seem to entertain very slight hopes of any good result from a Southern Conference There is one serious obstacle, which will probably nullify all ef forts at conciliation, viz: The Cotton States believe that secon atrin-tcally, involves much more benefit to them than could re will from a continuance in the Union. Their prime, animating motive in pursuing this policy is to reopen the African slave trade and that they are aware they never can do within the Union. Secession is, after all, with them a matter of material interest. I do not mean to insinuate that the movement is solely actuated onsideration, but there can be no doubt of its exerting introlling influence in it. This you may rest assured of

"I have no idea that the Cotton States will now forego the advantage which the election of Lincoln presents for the accomplish-ment of an object which to them is far dearer than the preservation of this Union. In the reopening of the African slave-tradhey recognize one of the greatest sources of wealth and prosper they recognize one of the acquire. With such advantages, they feel that they could control the destinies of the world, and make Europe and the North bow in obedience to their will. There is much truth in the idea; but, whether there is or not, they enter, tain the conviction firmly, and argument will be unavailing in the effort to remove it." -There is more truth in the above than usu-

any violence, be paraphrased 'Obey the Con- ally finds a place in The Herald; in fact it is the of Lincoln, or the Personal Liberty acts, or anything like these, as the cause of the present Secession flurry, is just as silly as to make apologies for the circulation of Helper's book. The Fireeaters think they could make themselves rich and aggravate their importance by setting up a purely Cotton Confederacy and reopening the Slave-Trade with Africa. They have seized on Lincoln's election as their opportunity—they hardly make it a pretext. They have created a Reign of Terror, under which even slaveholders dare not directly oppose their doings, lest they be denounced and mobbed as Abolitionists. If you want to make them contented in the Union, offer to reopen and protect the Slave-Trade, and they will listen to you; but to talk of repealing Personal Liberty acts, &c., only does mischief, by impelling conservative Southrons to unite in their demands, in the hope of averting Secession. Better say nothing.

MITCHELISM.

We rather like impudence when it is of a high order-the impudence, for instance, of an Irish patriot like John Mitchel, who in Dublin would our vitriol upon the heads of the enemies of Liberty, and in Mobile can conceive of no higher state of earthly bliss and prosperity than the ownership of a hundred men and women, colored and parti-colored, who shall work for him for nothing all their days, except a peck of corn per week and ten dollars' worth of clothing annually. We suppose that when the first Mitchel was made, there was put into him nine parts of impudence to one part of everything else; and the proportion has held good in all his descendants, whether the name be spelled with an e or an i, ever since. Every steamer that has returned from Savan-

nah or Charleston for a week or two past has brought back a number of steerage passengers, who were either positively and peremptorily sent back by the authorities of those cities, or else prevented from remaining there by the heavy bonds demanded of the ship and captain for their support. The Nashville, from Charleston on Saturday, brought forty steerage passengers, whom the Mayor of that place would not permit to land: the James Adger, also from Charleston last week, brought back thirty-two steerage passengers, sent back by the Mayor; the steamer Augusta, from Savannah the same day, had twenty steerage passengers and three in the cabin, who were compelled to return North by the authorities or the Vigilance Committee of that place; the steamer Alabama, which arrived here from Savannah on the 13th inst., brought twenty-four cabin passengers, one half of whom came back under similar compulsion, and the direct statements of four of these persons have extent of the Free Labor States the experiment "bad enough, but a civil war is the worst of the been published in these columns. If human testi- Ferry jobs, or anything of the sort, we shall be

mony on an incident of public notoriety can be relied on, then these are facts.

The owners of one of these lines are Mesare Samuel L. Mitchill & Sons-evidently Mitchill. of that ik. Mr. Samuel L. does not know "and "has not heard" of any passenger being sent back from the South-a most refreshing asser. tion, considering that his house had, within three days, under its own signature, published a contradiction of the truth of the report that one of their own steamers had brought a number of such passengers, and considering also that in the next sentence he denies that the published state. ment of one of them is true, while at the same time he acknowledges he has not seen, but has only heard of it. "We ought to know it "undoubtedly would know it, if such were the fact," says Mr. Samuel L. Mitchill. Most undoubtedly, Mr. Mitchill. And as several of your passengers have informed us by letter and personally of the fact as regards themselves, the presumption is that you are perfectly aware of that which you should and would know. Their sources of information would be, they assure the public, their agents at Savannah, the identity of names on the passenger-lists and the officers of the ships. If these sources have failed them, it only proves that they were not to be relied upon, and not that the statement is untrue; but they are careful not to state, except by implies. tion, that they do not know from these very sources that the statement is true.

Finally, Messrs. Mitchill & Sons advertise, that as "a matter of precaution," they will take no more steerage passengers to Savannah, because they "are not wanted." They are not sent back; oh, no! they only come back. Benevolent steamboat owners! Do we hail the dawn of the Millennium of Commerce, when ship-owners are to exercise a paternal interest in the affairs of passengers, and will take no man's money unless they are certain he is to be the gainer by going where the ship will carry him?

PROGRESS. It is but about thirty years since our President's

Annual Message was taken across the ocean in a sailing vessel and published in London eight days before it had reached and been issued in St. Louis, which city is very near the geographical center of our present republic. And now the result of our Presidential Election, which took place on the 6th inst., was transmitted, mainly by Pony Express, to San Francisco on the 14th, and published there by 9 o'clock on the morning of that day. The news of its arrival there, returned in like manner, was received here so as to be printed in our columns of the 25th inst., though of course no special speed was attempted in the return. The people of the entire Pacific coast had doubtless heard of Lincoln's election before it was known in Europe; and it may yet be several days before we shall hear of the reception of the tidings even in England.

If we are not yet able to announce positively the result of the Presidential contest in California and Oregon, it is simply because the vote of each of those States, as between Lincoln and Douglas in California, and Lincoln and Breckinrige in Oregon, is exceedingly close. Lincoln is ahead in the returns from each State, however, with nearly every County heard from; and it is highly probable that each State has gone for him, swelling his Electoral Vote to 180 to 123 for all others.

-" Senator Latham" is an active, ambitious,

Senator Latham is now in Washington, and, with other Pacific Representatives, will hold a meeting, with a view to issuing a joint address to their constituents, urging a separate Confederacy, including California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico.

formerly rising man, who now belongs to the smallest of the three parties in California-that which has just been badly beaten in supporting Breckinridge and Lane. No doubt, Mr. Latham, " with other Pacific Representatives "-that is, other Breekinridgers-will busy themselves in the service of Disunionists; but they can no more shake California than they can overturn the Sierra Nevada. California, Oregon, and Utah will all stay in the Union-in that Union which can and will build the Pacific Railroad. The "Pacific Representatives" are only trying to bolster up the disunionists of the South br bullying, and (if possible) frightening the North: but the game cannot win.

One of the great features of the proposed New Southern Confederacy, as set forth by the South Carolina authorities on the subject, is the establishment of absolute Free Trade with all the world. No custom-houses are to levy taxes on those products of other natious which are required by the people of the New Confederacy. Negro slaves from Africa are to be imported free of duty, as well as other merchandise.

But on this subject of Free Trade we fear that perfect harmony of opinion will not prevail in the New Confederacy any more than it does elsewhere. Thus, Mr. Willoughby Newton of Virginia, who, in a long letter to The National Intelligencer, gives in his adhesion to the doctrine of secession, and indulges in glowing anticipations of the success of the Southern Republic, has his vision gilded by the glories which Protection to Home Industry will shed upon the future of that Government and people. We quote from his letter:

quote from his letter:

"Under a Southern Confederacy, whose Government would of necessity be supported by imposts, how suddee and great an impulse would be given to our prosperity in every department of industry. A revenue tarif, from 20 to 25 per cent, imposed on the products of the North as well as upon those of other foreign countries, would be a talismanic power that would almost work miracles. Under its influence all the energies of our own people would be called out, and the capital said labor of the North and of Europe would come to Virginia for profitable employment. Our waterfails, now running to waste, would become a creative power of incestimable value; our iron and coal, now simmering in their mountain bads, would be brought lute immediate requisition; our ports would britate with the masts of Northern shipping, whose owners would settle among us as citizens and register their ships under our laws. We should no longer be tributary to Northern citizes for foreign merchandise, which would be brought directly to our own ports in exchange for products of our soil. The only apprehension is slaw we should be too properous. The rush of foreign and Northern merchants and artisans to get under the wing of our protection would be so great that many apprehension would be no safer in their keeping than in that of the Northern States. I have no apprehension on this subject. We had no irouble in the South so long as we had a majority in the Federal Government, and, with the political power in our hands, the immigrants would soon become accommodated to our habits and instinctions."

Of course this way of doing things would not suit South Carolina or Alabama. We fear that Mr. Newton will find himself just as much troubled by violent political controversies in his new Utopia as in the Union which now exists. Perhaps even the "irrepressible conflict" might pursue him there. What would be say to the proposal to reopen the African slave-trade, for in-

We do not know all the candidates for Aldermen now before the people of this City; but we do know Isaac Dayton, and if he should ever be